# Moetry.

LITTLE TYRANT.

Let every sound be dead!

Baby sleeps.
The Emperor softly tread!

Baby sleeps.
Let Mozart's music stop!
Let Phidias' chisel drop!
Baby sleeps.
Demosthenes be dumb!
Our tyrant's hone has come. Our tyrant's hour has cor Baby sleeps.

DEVOURING LOVE

A cannibal loved a cannibaless By moonlight oft he used to meet he flessid: "She's the height of my happy I love her so that I could eat her."

This cannibal and his cannibaless Were Henry named and Henrietta; One night they met in their guilelessa To part no more, for Henry ate her.

## Atliscellaup.

#### THE SEVERED HAND

About the end of January, more than twenty years since, Doctor Lisfranc, a celebrated surgeon of Paris, was returning to his house at 11 o'clock at night. He had reached his door and had raised the knocker, about to give warning to the maid in attendance of his arrival, when a vigorous arm stopped his own half way and at the same time three masked figures surrounded the astonished masked figures surrounded the astonished doctor. The street was deserted, the doctor had no arms by him, and wisely judging resistance would prove unavailing he sought to escape from the hands of the banditti by the sacrifice of his purse, when the man who held his arm addressed him

very politely, saying:
"I believe you are Doctor Lisfranc?" "You seem to be acquainted with my person," replied the doctor. "Take, then and watch-trouble me no my purse and watch-trouble me n longer, but get you gone to more hones

"Sir," said the man, hautily, "we are no thieves, but only come to ask from you You have chosen a strange way and

an unusual hour for such a purpose," said the doctor, mistrustfully.

"Every hour is good for so clever a surgeon as yourself to perform an operation."
"Eh?" said the doctor, who, a little re assured, stood examining his three clients more closely, and perceived that they were dressed more like gentlemen going to a ball than like highway robbers.
"We request, doctor, that you follow

us immediately.
"Permit me, at least, to warn my lad of my absence."
"No, there is no need of it. You

have your implements with you; that will do. You must submit, however, to having your eyes bandaged."

"But, sir—"

"Come, come, by George," said one the men, "if you have so many words about it we shall never proceed." he then sounded a shrill whistle, and a carriage coming from a narrow street in the neigh-borhood made its appearance. The three men led the doctor to it, helped him up, and then got in after him. The horse galloped away at a rapid pace.

Dr. Lisfrance did not even think of of-

fering a resistance which must prove useless, but submitted with a good grace to the mysterious violence exercised upon the face.

For two hours' time not a word was changed between him and his traveling duced. panions, who spoke among themselves language be could not understand. At length the carriage rolled beneath a portice—the noise of an opening gate was neard creaking on its hinges—the carriage

stopped.

The door was opened and the steps let

down.
"Well," inquired an anxious voice. "He is here replied one of the men in the carriage, and, taking the doctor by the hand, assisted him to alight. They then caused him to ascend several steps, By the cold air that struck upon his face the doctor perceived that he was on the steps of an outer portico. A door was on opened and the doctor fancied they made him cross a large hall; he was then led had a great name, an empty title, but through a suite of apartments covered with soft carpeting. At last the doctor's Duchess and the General, long We have reached our destination.

doctor; remove your bandage."

The doctor, whose terror had changed to an uneasy curiosity and a vague appre-hension, obeyed the stranger's voice, and found himself in a small room, luxuriously furnished, and but half lit by an alabas ter lamp which hung in the middle of the room. The window-curtains were closely shut, as well as those of the alcove, which occupied the further end of the apartment. In this room the doctor found himsel alone with one of the three indviduals who had made him an unwilling captive.

The stranger was tall and of imposing mien. He was dressed with a truly aristo-cratical precision; his black eyes glittered through the half mask that covered his up-

Doctor," said the stranger, in a dry and broken voice, "prepare your imple-ments; you have to perform an amputa-their youth and inexperience.

Where is the patient?" inquired "Prepare for the amputation, sir," re-

peated the stranger convulsively.
"But," said the doctor, "it is import-

ant that I should see the patient."
"You can see only the hand you are required to cut off." The doctor then crossed his arms, and, looking earnestly at his interlocutor, re-

"Sir, there has been violence used in bringing ae here. If it be true, however, that some one stands in need of my serburst from the young girl's bosom! In you may have obliged me to follow you, but you cannot force me to be your ac-

complice."
"Be easy, sir," replied the stranger, bitre is no crime in all this." And taking the doctor by the arm, he walked up to the alcove; then pointing to a hand that came from behind the curtains, he "That is the hand you are to cut ing away from her sight.

The doctor took within his own the extended hand; he felt its delicate fingers shudder at the contact. It was a woman's ber, "said he," remember that thou art hand, small and beautifully shaped, on which a ruby ring made its whiteness ap-

pear more remarkable.

"Nothing here," exclaimed the dostor, finger. "Nothing here, excusined the document of the sur "It is my mother's, murmares and the stronger, tilda could only answer by pressing the ring to her lips, then fell fainting and decrease the sur ring to her lips, then fell fainting and decrease." with a thundering voice, "that if the surgeon refuses I shall fulfill his office myself;" and, scizive an ax that lay at the foot of the bed, is laid the hand on the foot of the bed, is laid the hand on the foot of the bed, is laid to hand on the foot of the bed, is laid to hand on the foot of the bed, is laid to hand on the foot of the projects of the parents.

The doctor held him back. "Then do it yourself," said the man.
"But this is an atrocious deed," cried poor Lasfranc
"That is nothing to you; it must be lone. I will it so. The lady wishes it

likewise; if she must ask it of you herself she will do it. Come, madame, request the doctor to do you a favor." Poor Lisfranc, pale and trembling, felt ready to faint on the floor. A feeble voice came from the alcove and said, in a tone

of unutterable despair and resignation: "Since you are a surgeon,—sir—yes, en-treat you—let it be yourself—and do not let—oh, you—for mercy's sake!"
"Come, doctor," said the unknown,
"either you or I."

So fierce and terrible was the aspect of the stranger, and so implacable and re-lentless his determination—the prayer of the poor lady so poignant and despairing, that the doctor felt impelled by humanity

itself to obey the command.

He took his implements, implored with
a last look the heartless stranger, who merely replied by pointing insignificantly to the ax. With a broken spirit, and a cold perspiration bathing his noble brow, the doctor recalled his energy and presthe doctor recalled his energy and pres-ence of mind. Twice his arm trembled, and he paused. At length the blood spouted forth—a swick burst from the alove and to that cry of agony succeeded

a dead silence.

The stranfier stood by, apparently unmoved. Nothing was heard but the noise of the horrible work. Soon the hand and the instrument fell together! The doctor. the instrument fell together! The doctor. livid and exhausted, gazed upon the stranger with haggard eyes. The latter stooped, picked up the severed hand, and, drawing the ruby ring from off one of the fingers, presented it to the doctor.

"Take it, doctor," said he; "it is a souvenir; no one will claim it from you." He then added, in a low voice, "It is over!"

Immediately the other two maske men came in, and bandaging his eyes, again led him away. The same carriage that had brought him there set him down again at his own door. Dr. Lisfranc snatched the bandage from his eyes in shacked the bandage from his eyes in time to see the carriage rolling away and disappearing in the darkness. It was five o'clock in the morning. It was in vain that day after day the

doctor exhausted every means he could magine for penetrating the mystery of this terrible adventure. Had it not been for the ring (indisputable proof of the re-ality of his recollections), he would have ght himself a prey to hallucination. Hoping, however, that the ruby ring could, sooner or later, lead to some reve lation of this mysterious affair, he was in the habit of wearing it suspended to hi

watch-chain. About two menths after the events jus recorded Dr. Lisfranc received an invita-tion for a ball, given by the Countess de -, in her magnificent mansion in the Rue de Varennes, Paris.

He accordingly went. All the fashionable elite of the French nobility, as well as the most illistrious per-sonages of German diplomacy, thronged the saloons, which were radiant with light and beauty.

A young man, with a pale face and mel ancholy eye, had been, during the evening, the object of particular remark by many of the guests. He walked from time to time anxious look, and then, with a sorrowful demeanor, separated from the crowd. It so happened that this young man found himself, for an instant, opposite to Doctor Lisfranc. His eyes, mechanically falling upon the doctor, soon assumed an earnest stare, then glittered with a fearful expression on the ring that stare, then glittered with a fearful expression on the ring that shone on his chain. With a sudden and rapid movement the young man passed through a group the seperated him from the doctor, and walk ing directly up to him elbowed him rudely and intentionally. The doctor politely re monstrated; but, instead of answering the young man struck him repeatedly in

It may easily be conceived what excitement and constant a

The next day was appointed for a meeting, and the company soon after dispersed in confusion. The young Matilda de-

are too illustrious and too well known for us to point them out even by initials), the young Matilda de—was the daughter o one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Empire. Her father had acquired an ele vated rank, great glory and a high station in the army; but he was one of the few generals whom the Empire had not en-riched. Matilda de—had, therefore, no fortune to bestow upon the one who should

no fortune. Notwithstanding this, gether by the ties of friendship, had mutually agreed to untie their two child

ren in marriage. Of this determination, however, they soon repented. While Matilda and Napo leon gave themselves up to the sweet charm of their mutual affection, the Duchess and the General, alarmed for the in terests of their children and a little also of their own, played a scene of high

"If my daughter," said the General marries that poor devil, Napoleon, adieu to luxury and pleasure." "If my son," soliloquized the Duchess, "should wed a girl and not a fortune, how could be ever restore the luster of the noble house of-?

The General, therefore, sought to wear per features, while a nervous twitch ag-itated his uncovered lips and the thick bear! that surrounded the lower part of his face.

The General, therefore, sought to wean Matilda from her lover; and the Duchess exerted herself to divert Napoleon from thinking of Matilda. But neither could succeed. Napoleon and Matilda loved too sincerely, too devotedly to fall an easy

Unable to disunite them, the General "Where is the patient?" inquired and the Duchess insisted upon the departure of Napoleon, and on his absenting ward the alcove and moved a step for himself for a while from Paris. They told ward. The cuctains waved gently, and him that the smallness of their fortune a stifled sigh was heard coming from that required it It was indispensable for him to acquire a cosition in the world. minister had just offered to provide him with a place as secretary to some foreign embassy. Should ne refuse to go, he would shut out himself from a brilliant He must accomplish this sacrifice. were it but for Matilda's sake, as her future depended upon it, and he was to become responsible

Napoleon, at length, un willingly consented He saw Matilda for a last time; he told vices, without looking into your secrets—
unmindful of the way I have been brought
here—I shall willingly do my duty as a surgeon. But if you have meditated a crime,
you may have obliged me to follow you,
but you cannot force me to be your acable, A dark foreboding prevented her from believing the talse promises of an un-certain futurity. What could she gain in exchange for happiness which, at present, was theirs, and which they were about to sacrifice to their duty? She felt that her golden dream was over-that it was fad-

Napoleon took her hand in his, ar

Matilda's devoted heart: he exaggerate his poverty—he invented a tale about debts and engagements which he would not be able to meet; he pointed out to her the horrors which would surround his mis-erable old age, beggared and dishonored; he even hinted to her that it would be far better to cut short his troubled life. She alone had power to save him—she must forget. Napoleon and wed the Count de —,whose handsome and manly face, whose noble soul she well must know how

to appreciate.

A little selfishnes and Matilda had left A fittle sensines and Manida had left the room, unable to control her over-charged feelings. Pale, exhausted with the struggle, she hastened to her apart-ment, and sinking on a seat, gave way to flood of silent but bitter tears. Flow, flow, cruel tears! Weep, though

noble creature, upon thy dream so bright, so short-lived! Happiness, alas! was never

so short-lived! Happiness, alas! was never made for sculs like thine.

The banns were published, and on the 10th of January, 18—in the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquinas, Mati'da was wedded to the Count de—. The General's face was radiant with satisfaction.

At the moment of the nuptial blessing, when the bridegroom puts on the finger o bride the ring—symbolic link of the chain that unites them—instead of giving her left hand, as the custom. Matilda suddenly passed to the Count's right and gave him her right hand. The Coun was about to make an observation and was about to make an observation and take her hand; but Matilda drew it back and again extended to him her riggt hand, owering her eyes, but with that air of to be mistaken. The Count saw it at once, and, fearing a scene, did not insist, but put the ring on the right hand which Matida still held out to him.

The Count was of a jealous nature. as jealous as Othello. A fatal suspicion had taken possession of his mind. The ring which Matilda were oh her left hand gave him much gave him much uneasiness. He told Ma-tilda that he looked upon it with aversion, and begged of her to wear it no longer.

Matilda replied that she would never be separated from it, giving her answer with much sweetness, but with the same determined air which she had shown at her

wedding.
Fromthat time that which had previously only been a suspicion in the Count's mind became a certainty. He determined upon bebecame a certainty. He determined epon being revenged, butdissemblhis feelings and purposes. A system of surveillance was ororganized around Matilda. Soon there came a letter from Napoleon. The poor youth, igignorant of Matilda's sacrifice and the run of his dearest hopes, spoke of his love, of his future happiness, of their speedy marriage. He reminded Matilda that her hand belongest to him and he recovered. hand belonged to him, and he requested her to look often upon the ruby of his mothers ring while thinking of him. He concluded by announcing a happy tiding. He was charged by his Embassador to the bearer of important dispatches to Paris. Before a month was over see his beloved Matilda. nth was over he would again

This letter was put into the Count's hands. He saw through all. He went to Matilda's apartment with the open letter in his hand, and, handing it to her, said

'I can imagine your scruples, but whe did you not explain yourself sooner? You

Paris; but he was very much altered. Grief and despair had preyed upon his heart, for he had heard of his misfortune. The day after his arrival a small ebony ox was presented to him, which had been brought by a servant in delivery. He opened it. His horror and his anguish might more easily be imagined than described.

indignation he took his pistols and flew to the Count's house.
The Count and Matilda had disappear d during the night, a few hours after the bloody deed, and no one knew whence

they had gone. On the night Napoleon had recognized his mother's ring on the doctor's chain, he had gone to the ball because a secret presentment had urged him thither.

The next day Dr. Lisfranc and his an-

tagonist met in the woods of Vincennes. The doctor received a severe wound below the armpit. He lay long in danger, but hopes were entertained for recovery. Be-fore leaving his adversary the doctor related to him the incidents on that cruel night on which he had been compelled to commit a crime for the sake of humanity. "However," added he, "Matilda could not have suffered much; a sublime exalta-

tion sustained her courage, and I am sure she was happy in her suffering in the thought that her hand at least, would be returned to you. And wher it was over I heard a gentle voice murmuring from be hind the curtain that hid her from my Tell him, I beseech you, that my heart will go toward you even as my hand. Had it not been for the ring I could not have fulfilled her wish.

## Death of a Schoolmate of Macauly.

From t e Ph ladelphia Times, January 211. John Larard, who died on Saturday last, iged eighty-eight years, in obscure lodgings at 332 Keyser street, had a career containing many interesting particulars. wealthy family. He was given a first- good productive land.] class collegiate education, and it is said that at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was a schoolmate of Lord Macaulay and on intimate terms with him. He was par icularly distinguished as a mathematic an and astronomer. When Wellington conducted the campaign in Spain against the French invaders. England was stripped of her regular soldiery. Larard en-listed in the militia organized for the nome defense, and was stationed at Portsmouth and Dover. Fifty years ago, on account of some family troubles, he came to Amer-ica, and became a celebrated manufacturer of woolen machinery, and perfected many improvements in the mechanism. Business reverses happened to him, and he gave up manufacturing. His judgment and skill were so excellent that he was the one-story tenement in Keyser street, He at one time possessed an extensive and his volumes. He continued his mathe-matical and astronomical researches to the last. His death was caused by the debility incident to age.

## The Lobster Getting Scarcer

on the Symone Times. The lobster is rapidly following the steps of the defunct dodo. It is getting ind beautifully shaped, on ing made the whiteness aparkable.

The General then made an appeal to be parent.

The General then made an appeal to reparted to sever it.

The General then made an appeal to reparted to sever it.

The General then made an appeal to reparted to sever it.

The General then made an appeal to reparted to sever it.

The General then made an appeal to reparted to sever it.

The General then made an appeal to reparted to sever it.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General then made an appeal to repart of the parents.

The General the parents and th scarcer and scarcer every year, and it only

### AGRICULTURAL.

Dry, hilly pastures are most suited to Excessive moisture is injurious

In Europe pig dung is largely applied to the hemp crop. Glanders and farcy in horses are differ nt modifications of the same disease. A lining of tarred paper in poultry

ouses is recommended as a preventive for In experiments with barley the best effects were seen where nitrogenous man

Voelcker's and Gilbert's analysis earth closet manure have shown that i possesses but little value.

Grass land is very much improved by the consumption of oil cake, grain and feeding stuffs rich in nitrogenous sub-Parsnips are used very much in France

for fattening meat cattle and hogs. Steaming or boiling them is strongly rec-commended, especially for swine and oultry.

The finest wheat in the world is grown in Barbary and Egypt, a fact which has always existed and always will, on ac-count of climate influences. The Scotch s the poorest. It is reported from Jersey that the de-nand for the island cattle is in excess of

all previous experience. France and America are competing with England for any choice specimens. Over 90,000,000 pounds of artificial but ter were manufactured in this country in 1878 much of it being sold as the genu-ine article. This product has had an in-fluence in depressing the price of the poor

grades of butter. Potatoes cut ten days or two weeks be fore planting, and sprinkled with plaster,

will sprout earlier and grow better than when planted on the same day. Do not forget this. The result will surprise you. Of 570 cows observed by Mr. Tessur, 21 calved between the 240th and 270th days, the meantime being 259 days; 544 calved between the 270th and 299th days, the meantime being 282 days, while 10 calved etween the 299th and 321st days, the mean time being 303 days.

Drawin's idea that heavy and fine seeds end to yield the finest plants is supported by practical experiments on turnip seeds in England, which gave a product of 2 pounds 7 ounces per seed in the case of large seeds, as against 2 pounds 14 ounces in the case of large seeds.

Three or four bushels of corn meal, with quart of salt, in a hogshead of water, threed occasionally for three or four days until it ferments, is much better and far cheaper than feeding either meal or corn to growing pigs. You can add bran or midlings of slops to it; and when half used, fill up with water, and so repeat, adding meal when needed and a little sait. This swill will stand a good deal of thinning, and is the cheapest method known of making pork.

A lady contributor to an Eastern agriultural journal, whose delicate sensibili-ies were shocked at the odor of "stable richness" for fertilizing pot plants, put a piece of beefsteak under the roots of an of richness developed." Well, it is merely a matter of taste. If one is able to manure with beefsteak at twenty-five ents per pound for the small amount of nitrogen it contains, it is no one's busi-ness except the one who holds the purse trings. It is, however the most expensive source of the production of nitrogen for growing plants we have lately found.

An enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to "Farmers will teed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she will produce more easily be imagined than described at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging the casket contained a bloody hand—the hand of a woman—Matilda's Hand! On eighteen cents per dozen, which would hand of a woman—Matilda's Hand! On eighteen cents per dozen, which would rear a equal \$2.16; in addition she would rear a least of chickens worth as much more, and of chickens worth as much more, and of chickens worth as much more. ep her word." Roaring with rage and making a total of nearly five dollars, diguation he took his pistols and flew to against six pounds of pork at ten cents, equaling sixty cents; or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig fed on the same quantity of food.' Aside from the profit, which is an imporant consideration in the keeping of pour try, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, at-

tractive, health-producing employment. Being about to let my farm for a term f years, I seek information on the follow ng questions: First, what is the rules in letting on shares, the proprietor furnishing teams, tools and stock to start with and getting one-balf the produce? Does and getting one-half the produce? Does be furnish one-half the feed for stock and teams, one-half the seed, etc.? What is the outside. Radiating north, south and customary and just under such circum-stances?—"K.," Peninsula, O. [Good farms are commonly let on shares on these terms: The tenant furnishes the teams and tools and half the stock or animals. He receives feed for his teams and onenalf of all the crops and increase of an ima's, the owner having the other half. If seed is purchased, each pays for half; or if it is taken from the farm, it comes from the common stock, or each furnishes half. The farm and fences are kept in order by the tenant. These terms are varied with circumstances. On a good rich, productive farm, a tenant would give the owner better terms than on a poor one; and the owner could afford to give the tenant better terms if he is indus trious and a good manager, than if a mis-manager. Where the owner stocks the farm and supplies tools and teams, one-He was an Englishman by birth, of a third is commonly allowed the tenant, on

From the Washington Letter. Some people were speaking the other lay of the regularity with which Mrs. Senator Gorden attends the sessions of the Senate, and the keen interest with which she watches the debates. One of the party said that she is so devoted to her hustand that she always goes with him every where. During the war she took her two tittle boys, one almost a baby, and lived with her husband in camp. following him into battle, in fact sharing all the danger constantly consulted by manufacturers at wounded and placed in the ambulance. Germantown, Manayunk, Bri lesburg, and she drove off with him. All of this in the city. For forly years he resided in was done under a heavy fire, and the cover valuable library, but by necessities had you have the nerve to do it?" "Why," been compelled to part with nearly all of replied Mrs. Gordon, "I did not think any

### THE LOST CITY OF BENGAL.

Contained Two Millions of Inhabitants,

Among the marked peculiarities of Anglo Indians is one we have never heard fully explained. As a rule the know nothing about India. They know their work, often admirably, and sometimes know the section of the people with whom they ome in contact; but as a rule, with, of course, some brilliant exceptions, they know as little of India as an average Frenchman knows of foreign countries. They are not interested in it, and do not study it, do not take even the trouble to see the wonderful things of which the con-tinent is full.

We should like to know how many An-

glo-Bengalees know anything of the mar vellous city of which the name stands at the head of this article, Gour, the ruined capital of Bengal, the Ganga Regia of Ptolemny, where Hindoo kings are believed to have reigned 2,000 years ago; where semi-dependent Mussulman rulers un-doubtedly governed Bengal before Rich-ard Cœur de Lion died, and where Kai Kau-Shah in 1291 founded a sovereignty which, under different dynasties, one of them, Abyssinian endured to 1537. These kings made Gour by degrees one of the greatest cities in the world-greater, as far as mere size is concerned, than Babylon or London. Mr. Ravenshaw, a civilian, who took photographs of every build-ing he could reach, photographs publish-ed since his death, believes the ruins to cover a space of from fifteen to twenty miles along the old bed of the river, by three miles in depth, a space which, after allowing for the rich native method of life, with its endless gardens and necessi-ty for trees, must have sheltered a population of at least two millions. kings must have been among the richest monarchs of their time, for they ruled the rice garden of the world, Eastern Bengal, ere rice yields to the cultivator 160 per

they were works of vast labor, and were, on the average, asout forty feet in height. being from 180 to 200 feet thick at at the base. The facing throughout was of masonry, and numerous buildings and edifices appeared to have crowned their summits; but the whole of the masonry has now disappeared, and the embank ments are overgrown with a dense jungle of the city is now open, and, probably always was so, having been well protected by the Ganges, which, as already observed, ran under its walls. In the centry of the north and south embankments are openings, showing that these fortifications had been perforated, to afford ingress to and egress from the city. At the northern entrance there are no remains, but at the southern still stands the Kutwali gate, a beautiful ruin, measuring 51 feet in height, under the archway. Within the space inclosed by these embankments and the House, by a vote of 66 to 55, refused to concur. height, under the archway. Within the space inclosed by these embankments and to concur. river stood the city of Gour proper, and in the south-west corner was site the fort, containing the palace, of which it is deeply to be regretted that so little is left. Early in the present century there was much to be found here worthy of no-tice, including many elegantly carved come the prey of the Calcutta under-takers and others for monumental pur-poses. On the roadside between the palace and the Biragirathi river, there now lies, split in twain, a vast block of horn-blende, which, having been car-ried thus far, has been dropped and left as broken on the highway, to bear its testimony against the spoilers. Surround-ing the palace is an inner embankment of similar construction to that which sur east from the city, other enbankments are to be traced running through the suburb and extending in certain directions for thirty to forty miles. These include the great causeways or main roads leading to the city, which were constructed by Sul tan Ghivasuddin. The greater part of them were metaled, and here and there are still used as roads, but most of then

Within the embankment, ten miles b three, the king constructed splendid moques by the dozen, palaces, public build ings, deep and huge reservoirs, and so many houses, that after three centuries of soifation "there is not a village, scaro a house, in the district of Maldah (which as big as an English county) or in the surrounding country which does not bear evidence of having been partially con-structed from its ruins. The cities of structed from its ruins. The cities of Murshidabad, Maldah, Rajmahol and Rangpur have almost entirely been built with materials from Gour, and even its few remaining edifices are being daily de-The kings built in brick and sported. stone, and used for many mosques a ma-terial which Mr. Bavenshaw calls marble, but it is more like what a hard free stone would be if it could be a deep coal-back. The quarries from which this material was obtained are still as far as we know uncertain; but it must have existed in cormous quantities; it took the chisel perfectly, and it appears inaccessible, even in that destructive climate, to the effect of time. We have seen a mantel-piece of t, engraved with the Mohammedon pro-

are, like those within the city, overgrown

with thick jungle."

### FROM THE STATE CAPITOL.

Senate, 8 .- The Senate chair appoints Senate, 8.—The Senate chair appointed the following as a special committee on investigation: Buchan, Gilpatrick, Johnson, Pyburn and Williams. The Governor submitted the following: In answer to your resolution of the 7th inst. requesting any information that I might have in reference to the present condition of the revision of the laws provided for by an act of 1877, I have the hon-

present condition of the revision of the laws provided for by an act of 1877. I have the honor to report that no report or other official information has ever been received by me from the commissioners uappointed under said act, nor has any such report ever reached this department. Immediately following this the resolution requesting the revision committee to refund \$4.500 drawn by them a salaries, passed—19 ayes and 14 mays. House bill No. 21: An act making appropriations for the purpose of paying the fees of registers and receivers of U. S. land offices for the final location of lands granted to the State of Kansas, by the United States, as indemnity school lands. Passed the Senate; aves 25, nays 0. The Senate then adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock p. m.

House.—The House committee on investigation held a session of several hours to-day, the most of the time being occupied in examining Mr. Wait, of Lincoln, on the statement that he had been offered money for his vote. The committee meets in profound secret with locked and guarded doors, and as yet nothing that transpired can be ascertained.

Senate, 10.—In the Senate, House bill 72,

Senate, 10 .- In the Senate, House bill 72.

Senate, 10.—In the Senate, House bill 72, defining the term of the duration and existence of certain railways, was reported by the House, and, under suspension of the rules, was read a second time. A motion to further suspend the rules and consider the bill at that time, in committe of the whole, elicited much discussion, which was participated in by nearly the whole Senate. The bill is one to extend for seventy-nine years the charters granted by the Territorial legislature to the A. T. & S. F. railroad, and perhaps others. Twelve bill were introduced. House.—In the House twenty-nine bills were introduced; one of them provides for the

House.—In the House twenty-nine bills were introduced; one of them provides for the appointment by the governor of three railroad commissioners. The committee on elections reported in the contest case of Hafer vs. Rood, in favor of Rood, and recommending that Hafer be allowed mileage and per diem to date. Mr. Legate offered a resolution authorizing the committee on charitable institutions to visit the different institutions, to make investigation as to their management. Mr.

rice garden of the world, Eastern Bengal, where rice yields to the cultivator 160 per cent; they controlled the navigation of the Ganges, and their dominion stretched down to Orissa, where the native princes—how strange it sounds now, where Orissa is a province forgotten, except for an awful famine!—were always defeating their troops. They spent their wealth necessarily mainly on a mercenary army, often in revolt, for their Bengalees could not fight the stalwart peasants who entered the army of the kings of Behar, and their fleet could not protect the weak side of the capital; but they covered the street with great structures, opened "broad, strait streets, lined with trees," and built ir ner and outer embarkments of this kind.

"The boundary embank ments still exist; they were works of vast labor, and were, on the average, a sout forty feet in height.

It was laid over under the institutions to twist the different institutions, to make in twist the different institutions to twist the different institutions, to make in vestigation as to their management. Mr. Legate offered the following resolutions:

Resolved further, That said committee appointed to investigate the fraudulent transaction in the election of United States Senator be discharged from further consideration of any matters under said resolution.

Resolved further, That said committee he continued for the purpose of investigating any charge which shall be made in writing and signed by the party making the charge against any member of the House, and designating the continued for the purpose of investigation as to their management. Mr. Legate offered the following resolutions.

Resolved further, That said committee to investigate which shall be made in writing any charge which shall be made in writing any

It was laid over under the roles. Upon this ruling Mr. Legate, who claimed it was a privileged question, appealed from the decis-ion of the chair and the speaker's decision was sustained. A resolution was adopted memorializing Congress to open up for settlemen the Fort Larned reservation.

Senate, 11.-The Senate bill extending ments are overgrown with a dense jungle, impenetrable to man, and affording a safe retreat for various beasts of prey. The castern embankment was double, a deep mont, about 150 yards wide, separating the two lines. A main road ran north and south through the city, its course being still traceable by the remains of birdges and viaducts. The western face of the city is now open, and, probably all.

\*\*Movement\*\*

\*\*Senete, II.—The Senate bill extending the charter of railroads, which has been referred to, was passed, and it has been signed and published and become a law. A letter was read to the two lines. A main road ran north the resolutions passed by the Kansas legislature congratulating him on the resemption of specie payments. The Senate agreed to hold two sessions a day hereafter, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

\*\*Movement\*\*

\*\*Move

Scnate, 12 .- In the Senate but little business of general interest was transacted. A resolution instructing the committee on finance and taxation to present a bill providing for the redemption or sale of town lots when they have remained in the hands of a county they have remained in the hands of a county for three years, was adopted. Seven bills were introduced. The president appointed the fol-lowing gentlemen members of the committee on criminal jurisprudence: Senators Bradley, Meyers, Kellogg, Grass, Ping and Brown.

House.—In the House several bills were in-troduced and several resolutions that had been laid over were disposed of.

Senate, 13. - In the Senate, the message of George T. Anthony, the retiring governor, which was tabled a few days ago, was taken from the table and referred to the committee on State affairs, with instructions to apportion it to the several standing committees for consideration. A concurrent resolution was introduced, instructing the Representative of Kansas in the United States Congress to secure, if possible, such legislation as will vest in the secretary of State the copyright of the United States supreme court reports, and providing that copies of the same be printed and sold at the actual cost price. The hour of meeting was changed so that there is but one session per day, commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Senate concurrent resolution No. 10 in relation to the federal judicary was adopted. It instructs the representative from Kansas in Congress to secure such legislation as will it to the several standing committees for consas in Congress to secure such legislation as will remove from the jurisdiction of the federal remove from the jurisdiction of the federal courts all civil cases. Later it also passed the House. Several bills were passed, among them Senate bill No. I, an act to enable the county of Atchison to compromise and refund its bonded indebtedness. A number of bills were considered in committee of the whole. The Senate refused to adopt a concurrent resolution

ordering printed 2,000 copies of the adjutant-general's report. House.-- In the House a sub-committee of three members of the committee on elections was authorized to go to Manhattan to take was authorized to go to Manhattan to take testimony in the contest of Allen va Spillman. In the contest case of Hafer vs. Road the seat was given to Road. The attorney general was asked to give an opinion as to the validity of a title made by the State of lands secured through the agency of S. J. Crawford at Washington. A resolution was adopted requesting the committee on temperance, to whom have been referred the petitions of that nature, to report a bill embodying the features of the Mofiatt bell punch of Virginia. A resolution was adopted instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote against the Teras Pacific railway subsidy. The resolution respecting the Indian raid of 1878 was amended and adopted.

Senate 14.—The Home resolution is Scaate, 14.-The House resolution in

structing our Representatives in Congress to vote against the Texas Pacific railroad subsidy

House.—A move to make all bills of a local character relating to municipal indebtedness the special order for Monday at 30 clock, to the said that a general law might be framed to accomplish the purposes of these special laws. The following bills passed the House on third reading: Senate bill No. 39, an act to authorize the county commissioners of Wyandott county to build a superstructure for a bridge in said county. House bill No. 102, an act to change the line of the Fort Scott and Ottawa State road, and to vacate certain portions there-of. House bill No. 4, an act fixing the time for holding the terms of the district court in Clay county. House bill No. 14, an act to repeal chapter 84 of the laws of Kanass of 1877, entitled "an act to authorize Elias Rees, of the county of Lincoln, to build and maintain a tell bridge," approved Macrà 6, 1847. House bill No. 12, an act to change the name of Daisey Lloyd to Mabel Maria Lawrence, and declaring her heir-at-law, and making Edwin Lawrence her guardian. House adjourned to 1 p. m.

#### STATE NEWS.

Lead at Galena \$4.3714. Ottawa wants a gas works. Columbus wants a town hall, Short Creek is booming again. Humboldt has a writing school. Wichita has a ladies' gymnasium. Lawrence wants a cheese factory. Americus had a horse race last week. Wheat still looking well in Lyon county. Lawrence is afflicted with a woman walk-

There are no houses for rent in Colum Parsons is agitating the question of gas

Hesper has put on the war paint against Several buildings are in course of erec

tion in Hesper. The Pacific mills at Lawrence are runing regularly. The firemen of Dodge City will give a

grand ball soon. The town of Lawrence has not had a fire ince last October. The great religious revival is still going

n at Leavenworth Seventy-three school houses in Sedgwick ounty cost \$59,000. The farmers of Cherokee county have an

gricultural society. Columbus has commenced base-ballinghe first of the season John M. Price has been confirmed as

The Hesper Grange has re-organized, nd is in fine working order. Ninety-four pupils are now attending the Normal school at Emporia. There is a great deal of pneumonia among the children of Lawrence.

The Joe Hardy shaft produced over 20,005 pounds of lead last week. The Sutton house at Americus has been indergoing a thorough renovation. Leavenworth will have an excursion to Kansas City to hear the Hess opera.

A frame school house near Emporia. was

estroyed by fire recently. Loss \$760. Two men realized \$204,00 in two days from a lead mine at Galena last week. A two days wolf hunt in Douglas county resulted in the capture of four wolves. Six persons were baptised one night last

week at Lawrence, in the Baptist chi A young man at Columbus had his leg Mr. Tabor, one of the Leadville millionaires, is an old Kansan. He is from Law-

Capt. Tholen died last week at Leavenworth. He was one of the earliest settlers of the State. It is said that Gen. Blunt, who is well known to every old Kansan, is insane at

The prisoners sentenced at the last term of court at Topeka have been taken to the penitentiary. The school teachers of Donels have organized under the head of "Eudora

Teachers' Association. The ladies of Council Grove are getting up an entertainment to buy a flag for the ailitary company of that place. Mr. M. J. Kelley has retired from the Beloit Record. The paper will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. Sanders & Cros-

seen daily on the streets of Leavenworth. passing through to homes in different parts of the State.

Miami county contributed two to the senitentiary last week-Chas. Lynne and Albert Walker, the former for five years, the latter for one. Some one placed some rails across the track of the K. C., St. J. & C. B., at Leav-

enworth, a few days ago, but were discovered in time to prevent a disaster. There is every probability of the extension of the railway now terminating at Oswego, to the Arkansas Valley, at Wich-ita, within the next twelve months.

sued a circular asking the aid of the people to influence the legislature in passing a law to regulate freights and fares on

onviction of murder in the second degree and seven for acquittal. Dealers in agricultural implements hroughout the State are laying in large stocks in anticipation of the large im gration that every indication shows will

crowded with passengers who are seeking locations along the line of the road. Four car loads of merchandisc of emigrants went

ANY 200

8 4

MIL

GE

I

otion

noe of

rty i

tern gan

D

The Lawrence chamber of commerce has

The jury in the Allen Smith case, for the murder of Ira Hyde, in Columbus, Chero-kee county, disagreed, standing five for